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Five copies, one year, .....8.00  
Ten copies, one year, .....15.00  
Twenty copies, one year, .....20.00

**Semi-Weekly.**  
(Published three times a week during the session.)  
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Messrs BENTON & GREEN are agents at Cincinnati for the *Indiana State Sentinel*.

See first page Semi-Weekly.

## To Correspondents.

R. W., Indiana. Certainly, if no better can be done. It is rather hard on us, however.

D. W. C., Newport. The twenty-three new subscribers are all entered. Glad to hear from you; and hope to hear from a hundred or two more from Old Vermont.

B. H. H., Germantown. Your XX, with the names come out to hand. Your request shall be attended to. Hope that this new club will induce a "few more of the same sort."

J. T. McL., Lebanon. And here also is your XX-pounder. O. K. Send your long.

Some days after next subscribers will know that their funds have been received by us from their agents of the paper. When desired, we always forward receipts to old subscribers. There is little danger of sending money by mail, especially when the postmaster is aware of its remittance.

## Democratic State Convention.

The democrats of the State of Indiana are requested to appoint delegates to represent them in a State Convention to be held at Indianapolis on the 8th day of January, 1848, which convention will nominate delegates to the National Democratic Convention for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. Also, to take into consideration the appointment of Presidential electors.

By a vote of the committee, each county is requested to elect its delegates at the earliest practicable period, and not less, if possible, than its representation in the General Assembly. It is desirable, however, to have as large a representation as possible.

By order of State Central Committee.

We are requested to announce D. W. SHEFFER, of Johnson county, as a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, of the next General Assembly.

## PROSPECTUS OF THE INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

We again issue our annual prospectus for our papers during the session of the State Legislature. So liberally have they been heretofore patronized in every section of the State, we might content ourselves with barely announcing their continuance. In view, however, of the probable interesting matters to be agitated, discussed and disposed of in the coming session, we purpose an allusion to them, that every one may judge of the importance of keeping himself informed. It is not expected that any subject of a party character, strictly, will be before the Legislature; and consequently measures, in which the people of the State are greatly interested, will be mainly to be acted on. Among these will probably be the completion of the arrangement of our State Debt. Indeed, we should not be surprised if this should prove the great measure of the session. What course it may take, or what may be the result, is at present only problematical; but it is a question of such vast importance, that all are more or less interested in having its details properly adjusted, and definitely settled. This subject will receive strict attention on our part.

The usual amount of other business will also be interesting no doubt, and as none but the best of reporters will be engaged, our readers may rely on correct information.

Our Congressional reports will also be of an unusually interesting character from the importance of the subjects to be agitated by that body; and in connection with the war, (enough of itself to induce every person to subscribe to a good newspaper), will furnish material of the highest interest for our columns, and which will be attended to with much care and attention.

We shall in all probability have the facility of the magnetic telegraph to aid us in giving the very latest news.

Being now disconnected from the public printing, we can devote a much larger share of our attention to every department of the paper, making it much more valuable and interesting to our readers generally.

## Terms.

Tri-Weekly for the session, .....\$1.00  
Weekly, .....do.....50  
Payments to be made always in advance.

We shall be pleased to have those who intend subscribing, do so at as early a date as possible, that we may know how large an edition to print. Almost every session, hundreds have sent in, requesting back numbers, when it has been out of our power to supply them. A little diligence will prevent similar disappointments.

Our contemporaries, to whom we return thanks for many similar kindnesses, will lay us under additional obligations by noticing this prospectus editorially or by insertion.

CHAPMAN & SPANN.  
Indianapolis, Nov. 6, 1847.

## Floods! Floods!

Within ten days, a vast amount of rain has fallen—more, we venture to say, than in the first nine months of the present year, if we except the January flood. It has come upon us suddenly, and in great abundance. The streams are all high and wet swelling. We are almost cut off by land communication from the surrounding country, especially on the National Road, almost every bridge east and west having tumbled down through neglect, or been washed away. On Sunday night and all day Monday, the rain continued to fall in torrents; purling brooks became streams of note, and creeks put on all the airs of tumbling rivers. The Rail Road bridge over Pleasant Run is so far injured as to stop the cars for the present; and fears are entertained for the safety of the Central Canal. Tuesday, the clouds have disappeared, and the signs look for cold dry weather.

P. S. Since the above was written, we learn that the damage to the Rail Road bridge is not so great as we at first supposed. With temporary repairs, the cars were enabled to pass a few hours after their regular time. Every effort will at once be applied to repair the damage, and, we suppose, to guard against a like occurrence hereafter.

THE SEWERS.—It was really funny to observe, on Monday last, the city authorities! That is to say, if they were to be seen! We thought we noticed one, who appeared to be regularly besieged. He cannot swim, and no canoe or boat went above Illinois street. Venture he didn't; and really we commend his prudence. We hope they will attend to the sewers between this and July; especially as we don't want the new gravel washed off the streets.

SANTA ANNA'S LAST DECLARATION.—"I am fogged, but not discouraged."

## The Journal—our alleged inconsistency and Progress.

For the last week or two, the Journal has seemed to think it an object of the highest interest and utmost importance to show that the State Sentinel has been inconsistent in its course upon the subject of Texas and Mexico, especially upon the point of the settlement of our difficulties with the latter.

We do not know that it is a matter of such transcendent consequence as the Journal seems to suppose. What we may think, say, or do, whether consistent or inconsistent, will hardly determine the settlement of the war question, and perhaps not even exert a controlling influence over the executive branch of the National Government, nor the democratic party!

Were we candidates for office, or likely to be, there might perhaps be some apology for the labored efforts of the Journal to attain its end. But we have not yet concluded to run for the Presidency, nor the U. S. Senate, and we shall not take any thing less, unless the people say we must, and we have not learned that they desire our services in any such capacity.

We care so very little, personally, about the imputation of the Journal, that we should not notice its long article, of a column and a quarter, of Nov. 5, did we not suppose that the Journal itself would feel disappointed and aggrieved if we did not honor it with some attention. We shall be courteous enough to do this; but we must be brief.

In the first place, the Journal, peering through its political glass eyes, thinks it has made a notable discovery of wonderful effects produced by our "junior" flying visit to Washington! "To be sure, the Journal has heretofore imputed to the "junior" impressions not the most favorable to the President, personally; but with marked consistency, it pretends to believe, that notwithstanding his alleged "dissatisfaction," the "junior," like an "old bee hunter," scented out the secrets of the cabinet, (which nobody has been enough to do before,) and comes back to settle the opinions of the whole country through the influential columns of the State Sentinel. Is it worth while for us to deny such an imputation! To deny that our junior has fathomed at a glance the whole policy of a cabinet which has heretofore been proverbial for keeping its own secrets so closely that no editor nor politician has been able to guess at them with any degree of certainty! No; we confess we have too much vanity to deny so soft an impeachment! We pass.

The Journal next recurs to the question of Texas annexation, and repeats, for the hundredth time, its false assumptions, untrue statements and gross misrepresentations. It impudently talks of the Sentinel's "opposition against the annexation of Texas," in conjunction with Benton, Van Buren, Johnson, Wright, Woodbury and other democratic leaders. It cannot be expected that we should make any other reply to this than it deserves, and that is to say, that the Journal is a deliberate falsifier, not only in regard to the State Sentinel, but especially so with respect to Woodbury, Johnson, and other "leaders" whom it names. There is not an intelligent citizen of Indiana, be he whig or democrat, who will not agree with us in this respect.

We always did, and do still believe, that some of the men early engaged in the measure of Texas annexation, were actuated by selfish and sinister motives, and that they made, or endeavored to make that measure a means of destroying the organization of the democratic party. These, we need not say were not Benton, Van Buren, Wright, Johnson or Woodbury; they could gain nothing by such disorganization, and we need as little to say that they were Tyler, Webster, Calhoun and their coadjutors. We opposed these men and their schemes at an early day, and with the same good motives should oppose them again, just as we should oppose any other phase of whiggery. These are the men who are responsible for the line and the manner of annexation, which, if they did not precipitate the war, which Mexico had before threatened, afforded to the Mexican whigs in this country their chief excuse for the customary display of their inherent and inbred hatred to their own government and country, and among whose most malignant organs may be reckoned the Indiana Journal.

We cannot afford to waste our space in following up these incidental misrepresentations of the Journal. We can only touch upon the weighty charge against our own consistency on the subject of territory, which our neighbor now so greatly fears will be acquired from his dear friends, the "unfortunate and ill-starred" Mexicans, in the settlement of our accounts with them.

The Sentinel's glaring inconsistency is manifested, says the Journal, because last July we asked Mr. McCarty—"who has ever advocated the conquest of any Mexican territory as a permanent acquisition!" and said "the democracy has never taken that ground." It desires its readers to note especially what we said about the democratic party, and then goes on to show the inconsistency of it with our recent declaration, that, "for ourselves, under present circumstances, we should prefer the Sierra Madre, to the boundary of the Rio Grande."

Here is simply a statement of two facts: one, that in July last (as now) the democratic party did not support the war for the sake of acquiring territory alone; and, secondly, that we, the Chapmans, (who do not reckon themselves as quite the whole of the democratic party,) as the Mexicans have refused to make peace, are in favor of making them pay the costs of the war, in whole or in part, and as they have got no money, to take so much land, on a final settlement, as will give us a good boundary between the two nations.

Now these declarations of fact, so far from being inconsistent, have not the slightest necessary connection with each other. It is by no means follows, because we may prefer a certain boundary, that the democratic party will prefer and adopt it; nor, if they should, would it prove that it was inconsistent with the disposition we attributed to them last July, upon which the Journal lays such peculiar stress.

But the truth is, and the Journal knows it, that our opinions as expressed in July, and ever since, are perfectly consistent, so far as this subject is concerned, and it is only by the most far-fetched, strained and illogical inferences, that it can make out even a specious case of inconsistency. The Journal at that time tried to make capital out of the very extract which it makes the text for its renewed assault; and in our Semi-weekly of July 28th we replied to it in these words:

"The war has never been sanctioned or sustained by the democratic party for the purposes of conquest per se. But no reasonable man can expect a settlement of our difficulties with Mexico, except by a relinquishment of a portion of her territory to satisfy the just demands and claims of this country, especially those which existed before the war. None but the few and his followers have dared to suggest any other result as desirable in any view of the case. And the State Journal is the only newspaper which we now remember to have justified Corwin in this particular. The Journal does not desire a foot of Mexican soil: it would prefer to give up a foot of Texas."

Previous to this, semi-weekly, July 3, and weekly, July 10, we said:

"All intelligent men of that party, as well as our own, most know that there is no practicable way of settling our difficulties with Mexico but by a cession of a part of her territory to us—California and a part of northern Mexico at least; and that this cession will be made upon fair and equitable terms, and in a spirit liberal towards Mexico."

"There are, we think, very few persons in the

country who look upon any termination of the war as reasonable or probable, which does not include the cession of some part of northern Mexico. There will be no other method of obtaining from that impoverished and exhausted country the indemnity due for depredations on our commerce."

"The old quarrel concerning the robberies she has committed upon our merchants, and the indemnity due to them in consequence, should be adjusted. We should leave no cause which may keep alive, enmity and jealousy between the two nations; nothing which may possibly breed new contentions, but endeavor so to arrange all questions of difference, as to make the mutual good understanding as perfect and lasting as possible."

"This will not be done if our government patches up a peace without making provision for the payment of what is due to our citizens from Mexico. Mexico has no other way of making compensation but by a cession of territory. We might take her promise, but a treaty including such a promise would be a fraud on its very face, for it is a promise which would be certain not to be fulfilled, and would draw after it perpetual wrangling and discontent between the two nations."

"The danger of a quarrel between the north and south, on the slavery question, has been urged by some as an argument against the addition of any new territory to our Union. We are in the midst of that quarrel already, in regard to the organization of the territory of Oregon. A few thousand square miles, more or less in California or New Mexico, will not change the principle of this controversy, or make any difference in its adjustment. It may be settled, and doubtless will be, at one and the same time, for both Oregon and the territory obtained from Mexico."

"We think this is enough to show whether our present opinions are inconsistent with those expressed by us in July; or whether our opinions have been influenced, as the Journal pretends to suppose, by our "junior's" flying trip to Washington." As to the opinions at present entertained by the Administration, if the Journal were a little wiser than it is, and could judge with better judgment, it would perhaps be able to see that it now knows nothing at all about them. After every body else finds out what they are by the "course of events," they may expect to hear something said about them in the old almanac of the Journal,—there is not the slightest danger that it will "progress" fast enough to do any thing more than follow in the rear, cursing our own government and crying over the "poor Mexicans."

As to consistency—heaven save the mark! The very man whom the Journal thinks can be alone elected to the Presidency by the whigs, and whom it of course supports without the least regard to his opinions,—Gen. TAYLOR himself was one of the very first to suggest the boundary for which we recently expressed a qualified preference, and in view of which the Journal now pretends to feel such inexpressible horror! In his letter to Gen. Gaines, written more than a year ago, and of course altogether forgotten by the Journal, Gen. Taylor wrote distinctly in favor of the Sierra Madre line, in these words:

"It seems to me, the most judicious course to be pursued on our part, WOULD BE TO TAKE POSSESSION AT ONCE OF THE LINE WE WOULD ACCEPT BY NEGOTIATION, extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific, and occupying the same, or keep what we already possess; and, that, with Tampico, (which I hope to take in the course of next month, or as soon as I can get the means of transportation.) WILL GIVE US ALL ON THIS SIDE OF THE SIERRA MADRE, and as soon as I occupy Saltillo, will include six or seven States or Provinces, thus holding Tamaulipas, Victoria, Monterey, Saltillo, Monclova, Chihuahua, (which I presume Gen. Wood has possession of by this time,) Santa Fe and California, and say to Mexico, 'Drive us from the country'—throwing on her the responsibility and expense of carrying on offensive war,—at the same time closely blockading all her ports on the Pacific and the Gulf. A course of this kind, if persevered in for a short time, would soon bring her to her proper senses, and compel her to sue for peace."

In the above the line of the Sierra Madre is distinctly suggested as the one we should or might occupy, and *defy the Mexicans to drive us from it!* If such an idea is wrong in us, when coupled with the hope of a fair and liberal adjustment of all difficulties with Mexico, and is entitled to the punishment inflicted by the sermonizing, long-winded articles of the Journal, let similar visitations be inflicted upon its favorite candidate for the Presidency also. When it does this the Journal may be able to appreciate, as well as pretend to believe, the truth, that "honesty is the best policy."

We hope our readers will pardon us for trespassing on their patience, with such a subject as this, and to such length. Were it not that the real object of the Journal is to excite sympathy for the Mexicans at our expense, we should not have thought the subject worth the space it occupies.

NEW STORES.—New stores are springing up so fast, that we can hardly keep the number of them. HAMILTON & PARKER, at Peck's old corner, Norris Building, have just opened one of the best and most extensive stocks of goods in the city, which they are selling at very low rates. For gentlemanly deportment, accommodation and facility to customers, they are not surpassed. Our readers should look particularly at our advertisements, and by so doing, they will be the gainers.

Our readers will not need to have their attention directed to the papers relating the charges some time since made against Lt. Gov. DENNING, which we publish in another column. They are conclusive as to the untruth of those charges, and will convince every one that Mr. Denning was the subject of personal hostility and slander.

The Treasurer of the United States reports the amount in the Treasury on the 25th October, subject to draft, at upwards of \$4,800,000. There was on hand with the disbursing officer at New Orleans, at the same date, about \$3,200,000, making \$8,000,000 of available specie funds in hand for the future disbursements of the government.

The Legislature of the Territory of Wisconsin is in session. The Governor in his message urges upon it, the propriety of taking the earliest measures for organizing as a State Government, preparatory to admission, at the next Congress, into the Federal Union.

MR. VAN BUREN.—The editor of the Wilkesbarre, Pa., Farmer, recently nominated Mr. Van Buren for re-election to the Presidency, and addressed a letter to him on the subject. Mr. Van Buren sends a reply which is worthy of him in every way. We shall publish the letter in our next.

The democrats of New Hampshire have nominated Jared W. Williams for re-election as Governor. Richard James was chosen a delegate to the national convention, which body, it was recommended, should meet at Baltimore on the 4th of July next.

HOUSE TO RENT.—If application is made soon to the senior editor, a large and convenient house can be rented for a limited time, at a reasonable rent. It is a desirable residence and convenient to business.

The Rev. Mr. Tappen, chaplain of the New York Almshouse recently died in the pulpit, in an apoplectic fit.

Twenty-one more of Miss Beecher's young lady teachers have arrived at Cincinnati, and will soon journey further West. Spruce yourselves up, my lads!

Mr. Wendell, of Indianapolis, is reported to have lost his pocket-book, at a late fire in Cincinnati. It contained \$12, and perhaps was stolen.

From the Indiana State Journal Extra.  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.  
INDIANAPOLIS, IA., Nov. 5, 1847.  
By reference to the subpoenaed order of Col. Lane, it will be seen that the company commanded by Capt. D. W. Lewis, 5th Ind. Volunteers, did not arrive at Madison, Ind., in time to leave with the regiment, in consequence of the great distance it had to travel and other difficulties thrown in its way, and hence is still at Madison. It is also seen that subsistence and camp equipage are on hand for the recruit the moment he arrives. Forty young men can be accommodated with places in the company, who may, (as I was verbally informed by Col. Lane,) at their option, either remain in said company or be transferred for duty to any one of the other nine, on reaching the regiment.

Capt. Lewis informed me that several of the non-commissioned officers are yet to be filled, and are hence open for competition.

This is a good opportunity to get into the service, and the undersigned expresses the hope that a sufficient number of patriotic young men will immediately report themselves to Capt. Lewis, to enable him to report to the regiment at Vera Cruz, previous to its march from that point to join Gen. Scott at the Mexican capital.

Address Capt. Lewis, at Madison, Ia.  
D. REYNOLDS, Adjutant General.

## REGIMENTAL HEAD QUARTERS.

STEAMER NE PLUS ULTRA.  
Nov. 1st, 1847.  
CAPTAIN.—You will with energy progress in filling your company. I have appointed Lt. J. B. Sawtell of your company A. A. Commissary and Quartermaster. You will with your requisitions on him for such subsistence and Quartermaster stores as you may require in filling up your company.

After the company is filled and unfilled, you will make a requisition on the Quartermaster at Cincinnati or elsewhere for transportation, and at the earliest possible moment, join the regiment with your company.

You will report instantly to the War Department at Washington, and to Lt. Col. Erving, 2d Arty., Cincinnati, O., Superintendent of recruiting service, in the situation of your company and the instructions you have received.

Yours, with great respect,  
J. H. LANE,  
Colonel Comd. 5th regt. Indiana Vol.  
Capt. D. W. Lewis.

ENGLAND.—The editors of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce have been favored with the following extract from a letter written by a merchant of New York who has long been a resident in one of the most populous manufacturing districts in England. The letter is addressed to his partner in New York:

"You will learn from the papers the frightful state of the mercantile world on this side of the water. Confidence is almost annihilated, and the business of America is paralyzed. Loans are now being made in London, Liverpool, and in all the important manufacturing and shipping marts, of money payable on demand, and on unbounded security, at 10 per cent. per annum interest. Say what you will, the market is only an avenue for speculation (the current) whilst the peas, beans and turnips are fearfully short—and the potato crop is doomed. In the midst of the alarm, we are advised that the cholera has, in its westward march, already reached Poland, and it is feared we shall be visited with the scourge this winter. The track it follows is almost identical with that of 1831 and 1832."

One of the English papers has this remarkable statement:

DEPRECIATION OF RAILWAY PROPERTY.—From a calculation of fifty of the principal railways in England, the comparison shows the following facts:  
Value of fifty lines of railroad, at the quoted price of their stock on January 2, 1847 .....\$29,557,000  
Total calls on the above since January .....13,324,000  
.....\$16,233,000

Value of the same stock, including the above calls, computed at the share list prices of Saturday, Sept. 11, 1847 .....57,884,000  
Depreciation .....\$15,202,000

Here is certainly a tremendous fluctuation, of nearly seventy-five millions of dollars, in the market value of a single article of investment in nine months; and though it may be said that, in point of fact, there is just as much actual wealth in the country as before, and that the depreciation is only a paper loss, it is not possible that it should place without a severe pressure at particular points, and great derangement generally, before the balance can be restored. Undoubtedly this, and the great loss of the precious metals in exchange for breadstuffs, were the main causes of the present financial crisis in England.

Com. STOCKTON, and party, forty-six in number, arrived at St. Louis on the 5th inst., and the Commodore immediately took passage for Washington, to be present at the trial of Lt. Col. Fremont.

The St. Louis Union says—

From Mr. SAM. J. HENSLEY, a trader, we learn, that they left the Sacramento Valley, near Sutter's Settlement, on the 19th of July. They found considerable snow on the mountains, and the rivers this side quite low. The weather during the whole trip, was very dry. When on Truckee river, they were attacked by a party of Washu Indians in the night, and four horses were badly wounded.

Before Com. STOCKTON left his bed, he was slightly wounded in the arm by an Indian arrow. On the route, they met large parties of emigrants on their way to California and Oregon. On the Platte, the Indians were encamped in large numbers, and sent deputations to Com. S., requesting him to ask their Father (the President) to send them agents and farmers, that they may become civilized.

Business was much embarrassed in California, by difficulties between the agents. When they left all was quiet, and no further hostility with the inhabitants was apprehended. Col. Mason is acting as Governor.

The citizens of St. Joseph tendered a public dinner to Com. STOCKTON on his arrival there, and the Union regrets that his hurried departure prevented the citizens of that city from doing him a similar honor.

Dates from Santa Fe to the 7th of September have been received at St. Louis.

It was rumored that the Americans had been driven out of Chihuahua, and their property seized. The Mexicans at Santa Fe were quiet and peaceable, and were much better citizens than the Americans were, who were very disorderly, and it is stated that the calabozo was already full of men who could not otherwise be governed.

NEW YORK ELECTION.—We have received but few returns since the publication of our morning edition. There is nothing to change the aspect of the case as there presented. The Whigs have carried all the State officers and both branches of the Legislature by large majorities. [A full Senate was elected this year, agreeably to the amended Constitution.] The number of votes polled is unusually small. In this city, only about 30,000, out of a total of more than 50,000 legal voters.

Thousands of Democrats, who were dissatisfied with the Syracuse nominations, did not vote at all, and some went so far, in their hatred of Hunkerism, as to vote the Whig ticket. A house divided against itself, cannot stand.—*Journal of Com., Nov. 2.*

OUTRAGE.—We learn from the Indiana American, that the Sheriff, Mr. Wm. Robinson, went into Hamilton county, Ohio, to arrest a fugitive from justice, from Henry county, Indiana. He found, and arrested, had him ironed and was bringing him back, when he was stopped by a mob, among whom was a lawyer of Cincinnati, Mr. Robinson was beaten, and finally held until a horse was furnished the prisoner, and he was allowed to escape. After he had been gone some time, Robinson was released, when he mounted his horse and put after him. After a chase of some miles, he overtook him in the streets of Cincinnati, arrested, took him again before a justice of the peace, and committed him to the jail of Cincinnati.

FROM TEXAS.—Our dates from this State are to the 15th inst. The yellow fever was very fatal at Galveston—there being 28 deaths from it in one week. Col. Van Zandt died on the 11th inst., at Houston, with fever. The population of Texas is now 123,000. The press is opposing the division of the State, on the ground of the smallness of the whole population.

The whigs profess to be all temperance men; and it is evident that they are, from the fact that Michigan has nominated a distiller for Governor.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

The California arrived at Boston on the 5th inst., bringing Liverpool dates to the 19th ult.

The disastrous monetary pressure recorded in our last, has continued to rage during the last two weeks, with unabated severity, causing several additional failures and infusing a deep and impenetrable gloom, throughout the whole commercial community of Great Britain.

To such a point of inaccessibility has money now arrived, that there is scarcely any one house that can be looked upon without suspicions, no matter how exalted its position.

We may avoid further emanations by stating, that altogether 55 houses have either broken or suspended payments since the sailing of the last steamer, and yesterday it was announced, that the Royal Bank of Liverpool had been compelled to suspend payment.

The money market continues most stringent, but London papers of last night indulged hopes of a partial restoration, and ease in exchanges. Exchequer bills have been down at 15 to 20 discount. Bank stock was quoted at 182 1/2 to 183—down.

Parliament has been prorogued till the 11th of November, when it will be farther adjourned till the month of January, for the despatch of business.

The Lord Mayor of London gave a splendid entertainment to the Duke and a large company, on Saturday week. The invitation included his excellency, the American Minister, and three Polish Princes. Mr. Bancroft's health was proposed, and his address warmly received.

In Italy Jara was about to be evacuated by the Austrian troops, and the Pope would be left undisturbed in the exercise of his administration reforms.

A civil war in Switzerland was still impending and serious disturbances have occurred in the two Cantons.

In Spain Epertaro has been suddenly displaced from the head of the new Ministry and Narvaras installed in his place. French influence again triumphed in that country.

The prospects of Ireland during the approaching winter are gloomy enough. Famine in an aggravated form has re-appeared; and the Queen has issued a letter commanding a general collection to be made in the established churches, for the relief of the poor of that unhappy country.

The markets are rising ground. Flour cannot be quoted above 26 shillings per barrel, and corn has no tendency to rise above 30 shillings per quarter.

The stoppage of the Liverpool Banking Company has just been officially announced. Their liabilities are not heavy.

The cotton market is much depressed.

## Items of Mexican News.

We copy the following interesting extracts from late numbers of the New Orleans Delta, and other papers.

VERA CRUZ, Oct. 15, 1847.  
One of the largest trains that has yet been sent forward from this point will be dispatched from here in a few days. There will be at least 4000 men, all told, accompanying, and together the arrangements making are such as will doubtless prove of signal assistance to the headquarters of the army whenever it arrives there.

The policy pursued by Gen. Patterson is worthy of all praise. He is indefatigable in his exertions to "persuade the poor guerrillas." Two days ago he sent out two detachments of mounted men, mostly Texans, and they came across a couple of bands of guerrillas, and they succeeded in killing some thirty odd of their number, destroying a large number of arms and a great quantity of ammunition; besides burning down the main place of rendezvous of these outlaws, the hacienda of Colonel Zonobia. He had obtained a safe-guard for his house from Gen. Scott, but he turned guerrilla and forfeited it, and the Texans served him right. Yet we have men here, who insist our government will have to pay this guerrilla chieftain the value of his hacienda.

Gen. Patterson will soon rid us of the guerrillas, by his strict and sagacious policy.

We have no recent intelligence from General Scott. Gen. Santa Anna has a small force, not exceeding 2000 men, and is somewhere on the road between Perote and Puebla. His intention has been to cut off some small detachment of Americans, who might be on their way to Headquarters. Gen. Lane will give him an opportunity of again trying the fortunes of war, if he will not await the arrival of the American General. But the guerrillas are the only men now in Mexico who oppose our forces, and they are prompted to do so from no other motive than that of gain. They are but a small portion of the Mexican people, and are rapidly on the decline.

Since the 1st of August the sum of \$30,000, at least in the way of demurrage has been saved the Quartermaster's Department, owing to the prompt and decisive measures resorted to by Capt. Elliott, in putting a stop to former practices.

## The Massachusetts Volunteers.

The other day it became necessary to clothe the Massachusetts regiment anew; their old grey uniform having become seriously dilapidated. Grey clothing could not, of course, be procured here, and the United States blue (the best soldier's clothing in the world) was substituted for it. The regiment accepted the clothing with the exception of one company, the members of which positively refused, on the ground that it was disgraceful for them to wear the national uniform; they could not clothe themselves in anything else; they were becoming ragged, and were on the point of marching to the interior, where there is no clothing at all. Gen. Cushing ordered them out of the ranks and sent them to the castle to perform laborer's duty.

Yesterday the prisoners were marched from the camp to the castle, under charge of Capt. Carr's company, 11th infantry. On reaching the mole some fifteen of them endeavored to beg off, saying that if they were permitted to return to duty, they would wear the blue cloth, but it was too late.

Here follows the order from Gen. Cushing in relation to the matter:

## HEADQUARTERS, VERA CRUZ, Oct. 15, 1847.

ORDERS No. 32.  
The following named men of companies —, —, —, 1st Regiment Massachusetts Infantry, being incorrigibly mutinous and insubordinate, will of course, prove cowardly in the hour of danger, and they cannot be permitted to march with this column of the army. They are disarmed and detached from the regiment, and will report to Brevet Major Bachus for such duty in the castle of San Juan de Ullon, as may be performed by soldiers who are found unworthy to carry arms, and are a disgrace and a nuisance to the army.

By order of Brig. Gen. Cushing,  
W. W. H. DAVIS, A. A. D. C.

Here follows a list of sixty-five names of the men above referred to.

Every one is rejecting to see that Col. Miles has recovered and is once more himself. The Colonel thinks that his fate is a hard one, in having to stay here and fight fevers singly, whereas, if he was above he would only have to fight Mexicans, with a whole regiment at his command to help him—and a regiment too, (the 5th infantry,) that has always been called some, whenever it has been. Glorious old fifth—it has suffered terribly in this war.

Strange to tell, not one single officer of that regiment who was present at Palo Alto and Resaca—and was present at the recent battles, has escaped; that is, they have all been either killed or wounded. This is General Brooke's regiment, and the old hero loves it as a father loves his child; his eye glimmers with pride and affection when it is mentioned; and never fails to moisten in memory of the gallant dead. He may well mourn—he may well be proud.

The following, which we have not before seen, and which we take from the *Genius of Liberty*, is the soul-stirring address of Gen. Quitman to his command, on its march to the assault of the Castle of Chapultepec:

"Companions! the national flag which I now present to you, was given